

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Wayne Stenehjem, Attorney General



Comprehensive Status and Trends Report

June 13, 2006

2006 Comprehensive Status and Trends Report

The 2001 Legislative Assembly passed N.D.C.C. § 19-03.1-44 calling for a comprehensive status and trends report regarding unlawful controlled substance use and abuse treatment and enforcement efforts (See, Appendix A).

The institution of a comprehensive reporting system was one of the eight goals of Attorney General Stenehjem's statewide drug policy initiative. His initiative recognized the need to develop a system of accountability that 1) objectively evaluates each area of drug control, whether it is education, enforcement, rehabilitation or treatment; and 2) will keep public confidence in drug control efforts by highlighting the nature of our efforts. This is an important tool for administrators and legislators to determine funding levels for programs, and to ensure that we are getting the optimal use of tax dollars.

Background

The report evaluates five sets of statistics. Each provides a different aspect of the substance abuse problem in North Dakota. The first area of review examines the health risks taken by our children. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is conducted by the Department of Public Instruction every other year. While the survey questions youth about many different behavior patterns, this report will focus on the answers to questions regarding the use of gateway substances and other illicit drugs. The number of substances tested at the State Crime Laboratory (Crime Lab) provides insight into the trends being captured by law enforcement, while arrest statistics from the Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) provide a preview of the future for both the crime lab and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR). Numbers from the DOCR reflect the impact of substance abuse on the prison population as more inmates are processed through prison treatment programs. Statistics from the Department of Human Services provide guidance regarding trends in substance abuse treatment.

Summary of Results

Slowly the effects of increased law enforcement activities, tougher and more restrictive legislation and continued public education campaigns seem to be making a difference. While hesitant to proclaim victory, the state is realizing improvement in the use of gateway drugs (tobacco, alcohol and other drugs) by our youth. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) indicates that as a state we have made some headway in youth alcohol abuse, although North Dakota's responses in alcohol usage and binge drinking categories are still among the highest in the nation. The survey results also reflect continued reduction in youth smoking, a well-known precursor to other substance abuse. In the area of illicit drugs, however, it would appear that we have gained little ground, as responses regarding usage remained similar to those in the past. There was, however, a slight decrease between 2005 and 2003 in the number of students who

were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the last 12 months.

Law enforcement efforts and new restrictions on the sale of ephedrine-based cold medicine made a difference in the manufacture of methamphetamines in the state. The number of clandestine labs busts in 2005 decreased by 25% from 2004. We also attribute some of the success to our education programs, which empower citizens to understand the dangers of the meth and the importance of reporting suspicious behavior to law enforcement.

As we reported in 2003, given the increase in the number of clandestine labs in prior years, it is reasonable to expect an increase in the number of patients seeking treatment for methamphetamine addiction. The statistics for 2004 reflect that expectation. Likewise, chemical dependency treatment statistics for DOCR are also increasing. More detailed results are included below and in the appendices.

1. Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results – Department of Public Instruction

The YRBS was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in collaboration with representatives from several state and local departments of education and numerous state and federal agencies. The purpose of the survey is to monitor priority health-risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of mortality, morbidity and social problems among youth and adults in the United States. North Dakota chose to ask youth questions in the following categories:

- Behaviors that result in unintentional and intentional injuries (personal safety, violence-related behavior, depression and suicide)
- Tobacco use
- Alcohol and other drug use
- Dietary behavior and oral health
- Physical activity
- AIDS education and sexual behavior
- Asthma
- Absenteeism

North Dakota schools are given the opportunity to conduct the YRBS biannually in the spring of the odd-numbered years. The results are compared from survey to survey to make important inferences about the behavior of students in grades 7 through 12.

Appendix B includes a summary report of the YRBS with statistics from 1999-2005. The information gathered for this report includes statistics on tobacco usage, alcohol and other illicit drugs. Statistics for grades 7-8 are reported separately from those in grades 9-12.

Tobacco

With regard to tobacco usage among youth, our educational efforts appear to be having some success. The percentage of students indicating they have experimented with smoking has decreased since 1999 by 12% for grades 7-8 and by 17% for grades 9-12. Likewise, the results seem to indicate a decrease in the number of high school children who reported smoking on a regular basis. Smoking in grades 7-8 has changed little, with the response to most questions under 10%. The results look promising as North Dakota's percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days has steadily decreased from 13% to 9% in grades 7-8 and from 41% to 22% in grades 9-12.

Alcohol

Responses to the question regarding alcohol usage reflect some improvement. At the grades 9-12 level, 49% of the students responding indicated they had at least one drink on one or more days during the past 30 days. This is down from 54% in 2003, 59% in 2001 and 61% in 1999. The percentage of those in grades 7-8 has remained relatively stable with 17% of the students responding that they had at least one drink on one or more days during the past 30 days. Binge drinking results were also relatively stagnant with a slight decline in both grades 7-8 and 9-12. These responses reflect that even though our youth behaviors are improving, the fact is, alcohol remains the illegal substance of choice for our children. While education efforts have resulted in some downward movement in the survey results, North Dakota's responses in the alcohol usage and binge drinking categories are still among the highest in the nation.

Other Illicit Drugs

The use of other illicit drugs (marijuana, inhalants, methamphetamines, LSD, heroin, etc.) among students appears to have remained somewhat constant. In the 2005 survey, 16% of the students responding indicated they had used marijuana one or more times in the last 30 days. This is somewhat lower than the 2003 survey (21% response). Of the students who reported using the following substances one or more times in their lives, 7% reported using a form of cocaine; 11% used inhalants; 5% used methamphetamines, 3% used steroid pills without a doctor's prescription and 8% used LSD. There was a slight decrease in these results from the 2003 survey and also a slight decrease between 2005 and 2003 in the number of students who were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the last 12 months (2003-21% and 2005-20%).

2. Controlled Substance Testing – State Crime Laboratory

Another facet of the Comprehensive report is the statistics from the State Crime Laboratory (Crime Lab). Information regarding the types of controlled substances tested and the numbers of exhibits by controlled substance is located at Appendix C.

The number of narcotic cases submitted for analysis has steadily increased from 1,735 in 1999 to over 2,900 in 2005. This represents a 70% increase during the five-year period. While this type of increase is significant in its own right, the story on analysis is really told by the number of exhibits analyzed during the same timeframe.

The number of exhibits analyzed has increased from 5,535 (1999) to 10,312 (2005) or by 86%. Exhibits involving marijuana and methamphetamine constitute the majority of exhibits analyzed with marijuana leading the way. While marijuana exhibits decreased by 17% from 2003 to 2005, methamphetamine samples increased by 40% to 2,778. This represents a 462% increase in the last 5 years. These numbers reflect the movement of evidence through the system during a time when the state was still experiencing a significant number of clandestine lab raids.

3. Treatment Information – Dept. of Human Services

The information included at Appendix D reflects treatment statistics collected by each of the regional human services centers. The department's information is derived from screening interviews conducted when an individual seeks treatment at a regional center. During the screening process, patients are asked to identify their primary, secondary and tertiary substance problem. Statistics from 2001 through 2004 reaffirm that alcohol remains by far the substance of choice followed by marijuana and methamphetamine/amphetamine. Patients identifying methamphetamine as their primary substance rose by 175% between 2002 and 2004. Patients identifying marijuana as their primary substance decreased slightly by 9%.

4. Current Status Report – Dept. of Corrections and Rehabilitation

The prison and probation component of the study is presented at Appendix E. The analysis examines the number of admissions for drug offenses for the year, excluding parole violators. It also provides information on the number of offenders court ordered to treatment, the number of offenders referred to chemical dependency treatment, and the number of offenders completing chemical dependency treatment. The state has seen a steady increase in each area since 1999. This holds true for individuals on parole and probation where treatment has been ordered.

The number of admissions for drug offenses increased by 28% between 2002 and 2004 (from 309 in 2002; 394 in 2004). The number of offenders completing chemical dependency treatment increased by 15% during the same period (191 in 2002; 220 in 2004). The waiting list for criminal offenders wanting to get into treatment increased from 44 (2003) to 95 (2004). This statistic merits further review in future years to ascertain whether the system is handling the treatment needs of those sentenced to incarceration.

5. Law Enforcement Activities – Bureau of Criminal Investigation

An overview of the current enforcement efforts to combat unlawful drug trafficking and statistics on arrests is presented at Appendix F.

The Attorney General directed the Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) to develop a program for enhancing its intelligence network. By partnering with the Highway Patrol, State Radio, and the National Guard to create a fusion center located at Fraine Barracks, the State will be able to improve the means by which we receive and disseminate homeland security intelligence to the proper agencies. This center collaborates with the FBI's Field Intelligence Group (FIG), a regional fusion center for the entire upper Midwest. The office has an agent assigned to the fusion center on a full-time basis.

As the number of local methamphetamine labs decreases, the Attorney General recognizes the need to focus law enforcement efforts on stopping the interstate trafficking of drugs across North Dakota's borders. Under his direction, BCI has developed a Post Seizure Analysis Team (PSAT) to help facilitate information sharing between task forces, analysts across the nation, and the northern border International Border Enforcement Teams. The PSAT will enhance the State's ability to identify threats and more effectively target investigative efforts. The PSAT will be a multi-agency team consisting of Border Patrol, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, BCI, and the North Dakota Highway Patrol. The North Dakota Fusion Cell will also be incorporated into PSAT to provide support and investigative capabilities in the western part of North Dakota.

Another component of our enforcement effort is public education. Last year we provided 175 hours of community education, reaching 7,034 citizens. While we remain committed to public education, because of the increased caseloads and demands on our agents' time to assist other law enforcement agencies, less time has been available for agents to conduct this training.

As for statistics, drug arrests decreased by 10% from 2003 to 2004, and decreased another 13% from 2004 to 2005. This decrease in arrests is largely due to the emphasis placed on meth labs and the intensive man-hours required. As lab numbers have now decreased, we expect arrests will increase as agents will focus more heavily on the 95% of meth coming into the state from outside sources. Methamphetamine labs declined from an all-time high of 297 in 2003 to 192 in 2005.

6. Next Steps

Law enforcement will continue to focus on ways to lower drug trafficking in the state. Efforts in this area may be hampered, however, by continued significant reductions in federal aid to the state. The Attorney General has convened a working group to

evaluate ways to keep the nine narcotic task forces located across the state operational. The results of the evaluation will be shared with the Legislative Assembly.

Efforts will also continue to provide adequate and successful treatment earlier in the addiction cycle. The Department of Corrections and the Department of Human Services are working together to develop a treatment strategy and budget for treatment needs for those within the system. In addition, the need to provide more treatment services before individuals reach the criminal justice system needs to be addressed.

As always, prevention is the third prong in the State's campaign. Recently, the Department of Human Services received a federal grant to develop a comprehensive plan for coordinating prevention programming. Future federal funds may become available for implementation of the prevention strategy.

APPENDIX A

**NORTH DAKOTA CENTURY CODE
SECTION 19-03.1-44**

Appendix A

19-03.1-44. Comprehensive status and trends report. On or before July first of each even-numbered year, the attorney general, or designee of the attorney general, shall report the current status and trends of unlawful drug use and abuse and drug control and enforcement efforts in this state. This report must be made to an interim legislative committee and must include the following information:

1. The state department of health shall provide the results of the most recent survey of the state's young people regarding drug usage. This survey must include information regarding the accessibility of gateway and other illicit drugs, the prevalence of gateway and other illicit drugs in schools or on school property, and the types and frequency of gateway and other illicit drugs used by young people.
2. The state crime laboratory shall provide a report that includes the type of each controlled substance tested and the number of times tests were run for each controlled substance.
3. The department of human services shall provide a current status of the number of people who were treated in the state. The report must include information about the variety of drugs, legal and illegal, for which people were treated.
4. The department of corrections and rehabilitation shall provide the current status of the number of people incarcerated or on probation in the state correctional system for violation of title 19. This report must specify the average length of sentence including probation, average length of incarceration ordered by a court to be served, and average actual time incarcerated for drug offenders sentenced to the custody of the department. The report also must identify the number of people referred to treatment and treated as a condition of sentencing, probation, or parole.
5. The attorney general shall provide the current status of the number of arrests for violation of title 19 and the current enforcement efforts to combat unlawful drug trafficking and usage.

APPENDIX B

**Department of Public Instruction
Youth Risk Behavior Survey**

Summary Report - Most Recent Survey of North Dakota's Young People Regarding Drug Usage

Types and Frequency:	Youth Risk Behavior Survey				
	Grades 7-8		Grades 9-12		
Gateway Drug-Tobacco					
Students who tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs (Experimentation)	1999	2001	2003	2005	
Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more days during the past 30 days (Current Smoker)	44%	38%	33%	32%	56%
Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the past 30 days (Regular Smoker)	13%	10%	10%	9%	22%
Smoked 2 or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the past 30 days	6%	3%	3%	2%	12%
Used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the past 30 days	8%	5%	5%	4%	*
	7%	6%	3%	5%	11%
Accessibility:	Youth Risk Behavior Survey				
	Grades 7-8		Grades 9-12		
Gateway Drug-Tobacco					
Usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station	1999	2001	2003	2005	
Were under 18 years old who were current smokers and purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	6%
Was not asked to show proof of age when they bought cigarettes in a store	*	*	*	*	13%
	3%	1%	2%	1%	8%
Prevalence in Schools or on School Property:	Youth Risk Behavior Survey				
	Grades 7-8		Grades 9-12		
Gateway Drug-Tobacco					
Smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	1999	2001	2003	2005	
Used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	*	*	*	*	6%
	*	*	*	*	5%

* Question used to calculate this response was not asked on the ND survey instrument during this year
 Note: Tobacco refers to cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco, snuff or dip

Summary Report - Most Recent Survey of North Dakota's Young People Regarding Drug Usage

	Youth Risk Behavior Survey					
	Grades 7-8			Grades 9-12		
Use during the past 30 days						
Students who had at least one drink on one or more days						
Had at least 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours (Binge Drinking)						

	Youth Risk Behavior Survey					
	Grades 7-8			Grades 9-12		
Gateway Drug-Alcohol						
Prevalence in Schools or on School Property						
Students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days						

* Question used to calculate this response was not asked on the ND survey instrument during this year

Note: Tobacco refers to cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco, snuff or dip

Summary Report - Most Recent Survey of North Dakota's Young People Regarding Drug Usage

Youth Risk Behavior Survey		Grades 7-8					Grades 9-12				
Use during the past 30 days:		Other Illicit Drugs									
Students who used marijuana one or more times		1999	2001	2003	2005		1999	2001	2003	2005	
Students who used inhalants one or more times		8%	6%	6%	5%		19%	22%	21%	16%	
Students who used methamphetamines (speed, crystal, crank or ice)		*	*	*	*		4%	4%	3%	4%	
Students who used the following substances one or more times in their lives		**	2%	2%	1%		*	*	5%	3%	
Lifetime use: Reported using the following substances one or more times in their lives											
Students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack or freebase		*	2%	2%	2%		8%	9%	10%	7%	
Students who used inhalants		*	*	*	*		16%	15%	11%	11%	
Students who used heroin		*	*	*	*		3%	3%	*	*	
Students who used marijuana		**	*	6%	6%		*	*	*	*	
Students who used methamphetamines (speed, crystal, crank or ice)		**	2%	1%	1%		11%	10%	9%	5%	
Students who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times		**	2%	2%	1%		3%	4%	5%	3%	
Students who used hallucinogens (LSD)		*	*	*	*		10%	10%	10%	8%	
Youth Risk Behavior Survey		Grades 7-8					Grades 9-12				
Accessibility:		Other Illicit Drugs									
Students who have purchased over the counter drugs to get high one or more times in the past 30 days		1999	2001	2003	2005		1999	2001	2003	2005	
		*	*	*	*		4%	4%	4%	3%	
Youth Risk Behavior Survey		Grades 7-8					Grades 9-12				
Prevalence in Schools or on School Property:		Other Illicit Drugs									
Students who used marijuana on school property one or more times during the past 30 days		1999	2001	2003	2005		1999	2001	2003	2005	
Students who were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months		*	*	*	*		6%	6%	6%	4%	
		*	*	*	*		24%	27%	21%	20%	

* Question used to calculate this response was not asked on the ND survey instrument during this year

**Limited response options, no comparison available

2005 - ND HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH

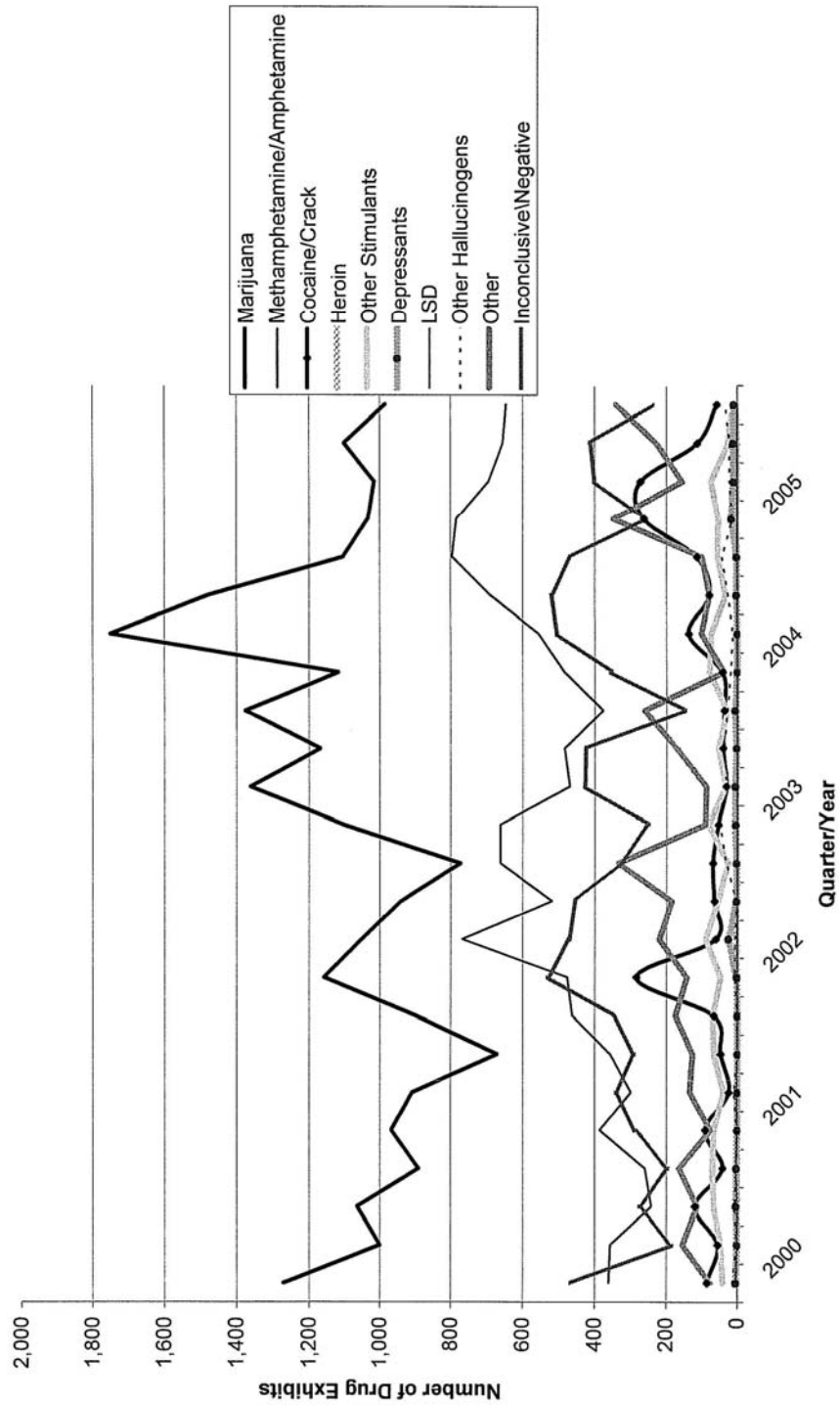
	ND (%)	US (%)
TOBACCO		
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	5.9	*
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days	22.1	*
Percentage of students less than 18 years of age who were current smokers and purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station during the past 30 days	13.1	*
Percentage of students who used any tobacco during the past 30 days	27.7	*
Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the past 30 days	11.2	*
Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	5.1	*
ALCOHOL		
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days	49	*
Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days	33.8	*
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	3.6	*
MARIJUANA		
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days	15.5	*
Percentage of students who used marijuana on school property one or more times during the past 30 days	4	*
OTHER DRUGS		
Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life	7.2	*
Percentage of students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life	10.9	*
Percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life	5.4	*
Percentage of students who have used ecstasy (also called MDMA)	4.3	*
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months	19.6	*

***U.S. data available June 2006**

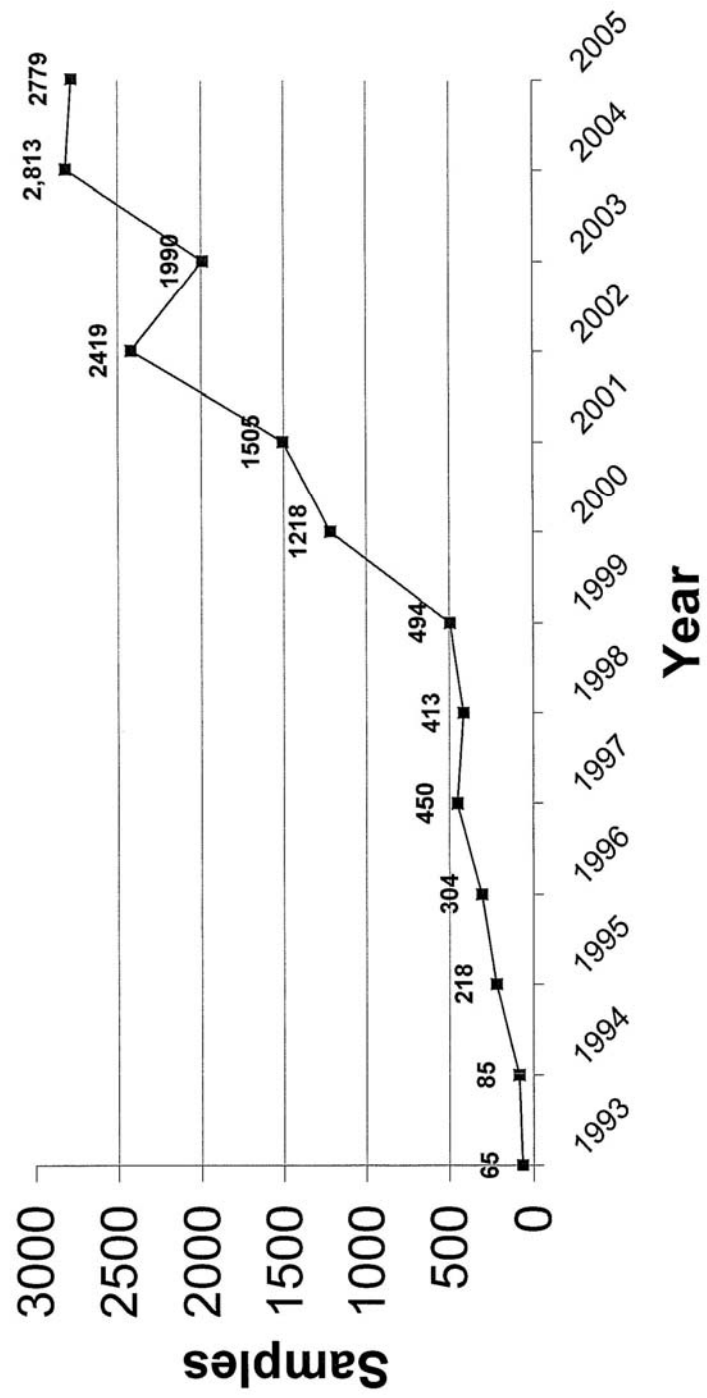
APPENDIX C

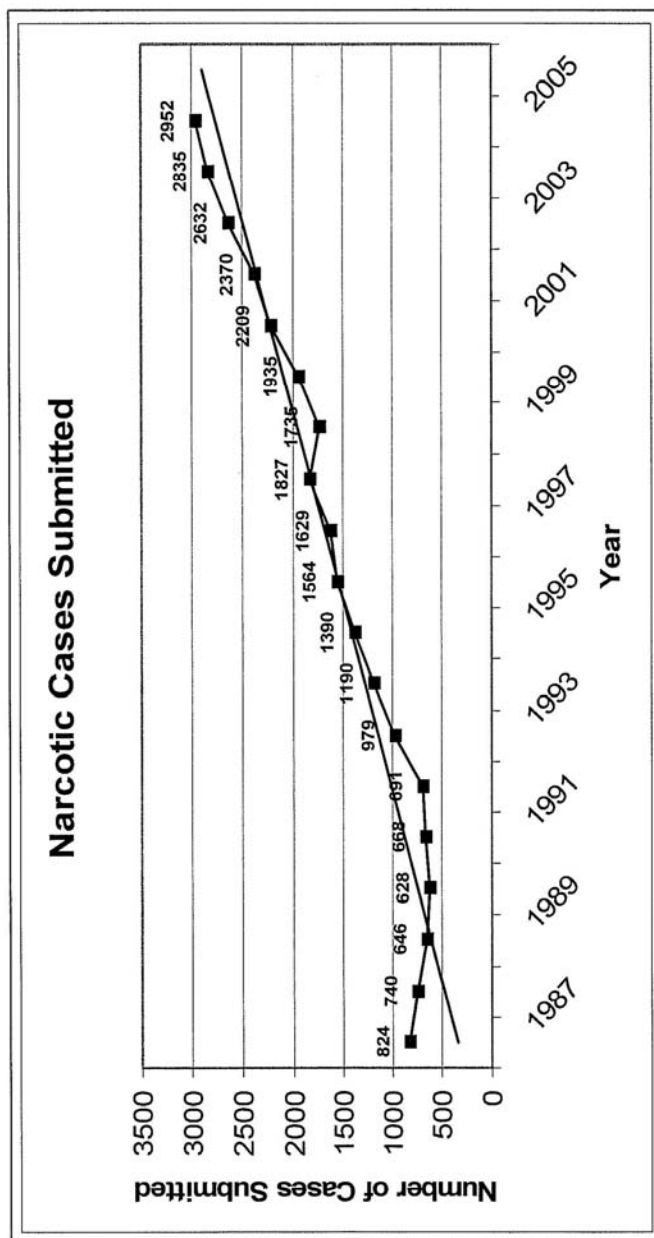
Drug Analysis Trend

Drug Analysis Trend



Methamphetamine/Amphetamine Samples





Office of Attorney General
Crime Laboratory Division

DRUG ANALYSIS
2000-2005

	2000				2001				2002			
Methamphetamine/Amphetamine	361	357	242	260	386	299	357	463	476	768	518	661
Cocaine/Crack	86	55	119	41	91	24	47	66	284	61	64	68
Marijuana	1,271	1,000	1,064	890	967	907	671	897	1,158	1,051	939	772
Heroin	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	3	0
Other Stimulants	41	47	66	70	66	39	66	69	47	89	54	26
Depressants	5	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	25	2	2
LSD	4	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Hallucinogens	14	3	8	3	3	10	0	1	7	6	2	31
Inconclusive/Negative	466	185	276	195	287	342	290	349	529	471	454	329
Other	76	154	113	164	75	134	126	174	142	220	184	333
Total	2,327	1,805	1,892	1,630	1,875	1,758	1,558	2,021	2,645	2,693	2,220	2,222

Office of Attorney General
Crime Laboratory Division

DRUG ANALYSIS
2000-2005

	2003					2004				2005			Total (5 yrs)
Methamphetamine/Amphetamine	662	469	483	376	556	484	690	796	694	784	655	645	12,442
Cocaine/Crack	53	31	40	36	137	41	78	114	273	263	112	57	2,241
Marijuana	1,101	1,361	1,168	1,376	1,750	1,117	1,478	1,104	1,015	1,033	1,101	984	26,175
Heroin	9	3	1	2	0	2	2	0	1	3	0	3	40
Other Stimulants	81	32	53	28	73	78	33	56	74	54	26	12	1,280
Depressants	4	6	2	6	0	0	3	2	11	17	11	10	116
LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Other Hallucinogens	49	30	36	27	12	18	26	44	22	13	21	34	420
Inconclusive/Negative	251	426	424	148	504	354	520	467	400	262	412	239	8,580
Other	90	87	170	261	101	36	78	100	155	348	227	341	3,889
Total	2,300	2,445	2,377	2,280	3,133	2,130	2,908	2,683	2,777	2,645	2,565	2,325	55,194

APPENDIX D

Department of Human Services Treatment Information

North Dakota Department of Human Services
Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
Report of Substances Used
CY 2001 - 2004

The biennial report of 2001-2002 is updated to include calendar years (CY) 2001-2004. Data for Northwest Human Service Center is not available or incomplete for CY 2001 and 2002. All data for CY 2003 is incomplete. During CY 2003 the Department of Human Services transitioned to a new management information system. Some data capturing substances used was lost in the transition and is reflected in the lower counts for CY 2003.

This report reflects people **in treatment** during a given calendar year and **having a primary, secondary or tertiary substance identified**. In addition, this report includes only those people served through the Regional Human Service Centers or their subcontractors. People served by private providers are not included in this report.

For calendar years 2003-2004 a person is counted only once across the state. The new management information system, referred to as ROAP, implemented a new unique identification number for each person served. People served in CYs 2001-2002 were counted within each Regional Human Service Center resulting in some clients being counted more than once. In reviewing the increase or decrease in services or substances used from 2001 to 2004, it is important to keep in mind the difference in how people were counted in 2001-02 to 2003-04.

From 2001 to 2004, alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment services for adolescents increased by 38 percent while the number of adults receiving AOD treatment services during the same time period remained about the same. See Table 1 below.

Table 1. Number in AOD Treatment Services by Year and Age Group at Regional Human Service Centers in North Dakota

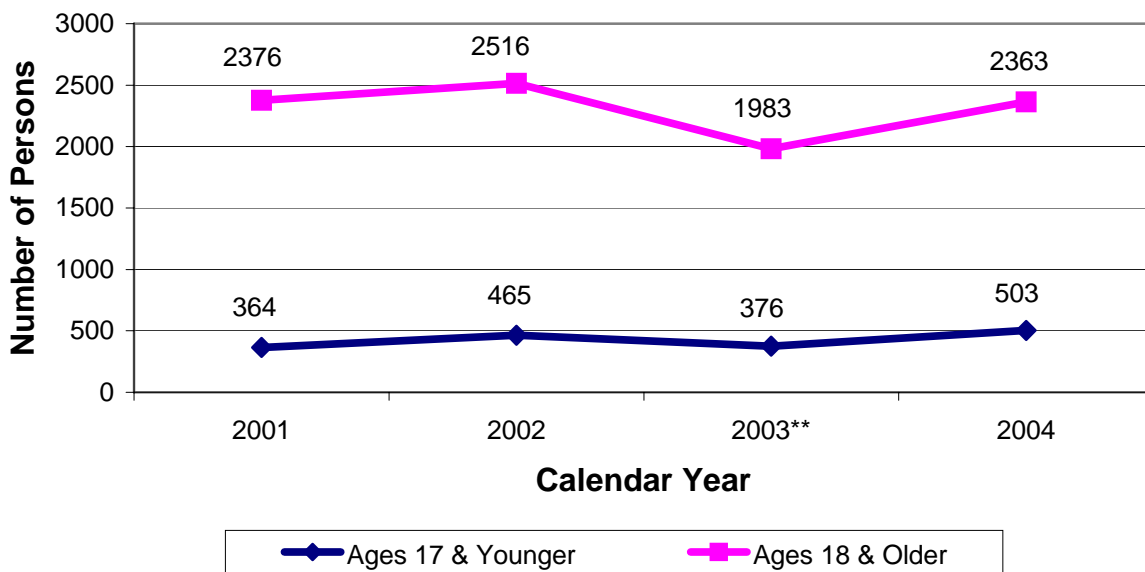


Table 2 indicates alcohol, followed by marijuana, methamphetamines and amphetamines as the top four substances used in calendar years 2001 – 2004. From 2001 to 2004, alcohol use as a primary substance decreased by 10 percent; marijuana use increased by 10 percent and methamphetamine use increased by 121 percent. Amphetamines used as a primary substance increased the most at 333 percent going from a count of 33 in 2001 to 143 in 2004.

Table 2. Percent Increase or Decrease of Primary Substance Used from 2001 to 2004 for those in AOD Treatment Services at Regional Human Service Centers in North Dakota

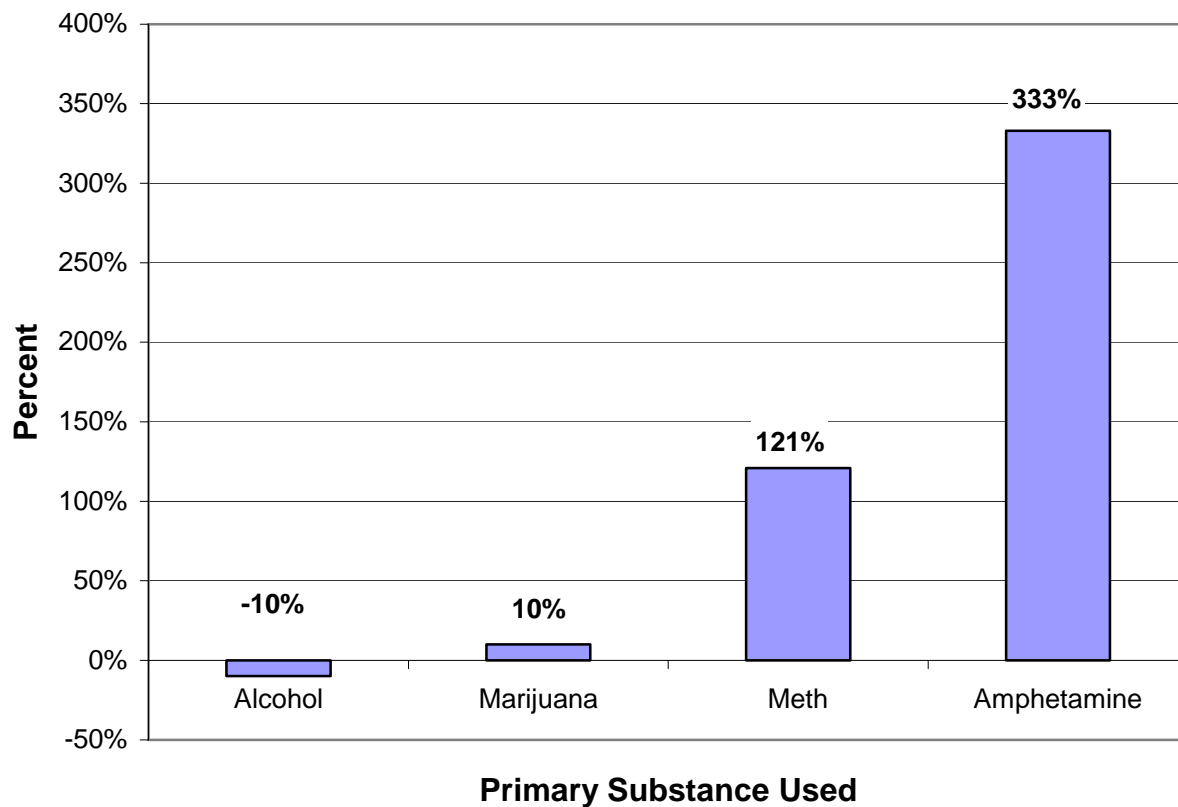


Table 3 indicates the top four substances used from 2001 to 2004. Alcohol use was mentioned by 58% of those in AOD treatment in 2004 compared to 70% of those in AOD treatment in 2001. Methamphetamine use was mentioned by 11% of those in AOD treatment in 2004 compared to 6% in 2001. Amphetamine use was mentioned by 5% in AOD treatment in 2004 compared to only 1% in 2001. See Table 3 below. A complete table with all the substances is included as Table 8.

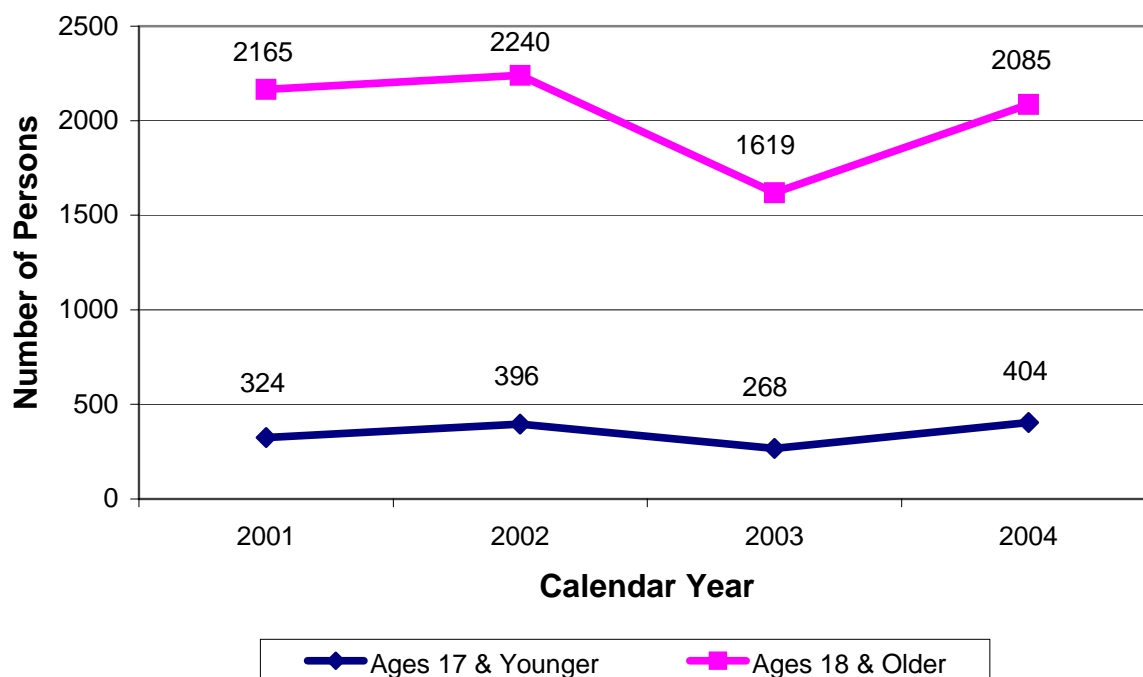
Table 3. Top Four Primary Substances Used								
	CY 2001		CY 2002		CY2003*		CY 2004	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Alcohol	1913	69.82%	1872	62.80%	1216	52%	1735	58.07%
Marijuana	565	20.62%	688	23.08%	469	20%	623	20.85%
Methamphetamine	152	5.55%	272	9.12%	257	11%	336	11.24%
Amphetamine	33	1.20%	52	1.74%	76	3%	143	4.79%

*Missing Data for CY 2003

% As a percent of all substances used *within* a calendar year

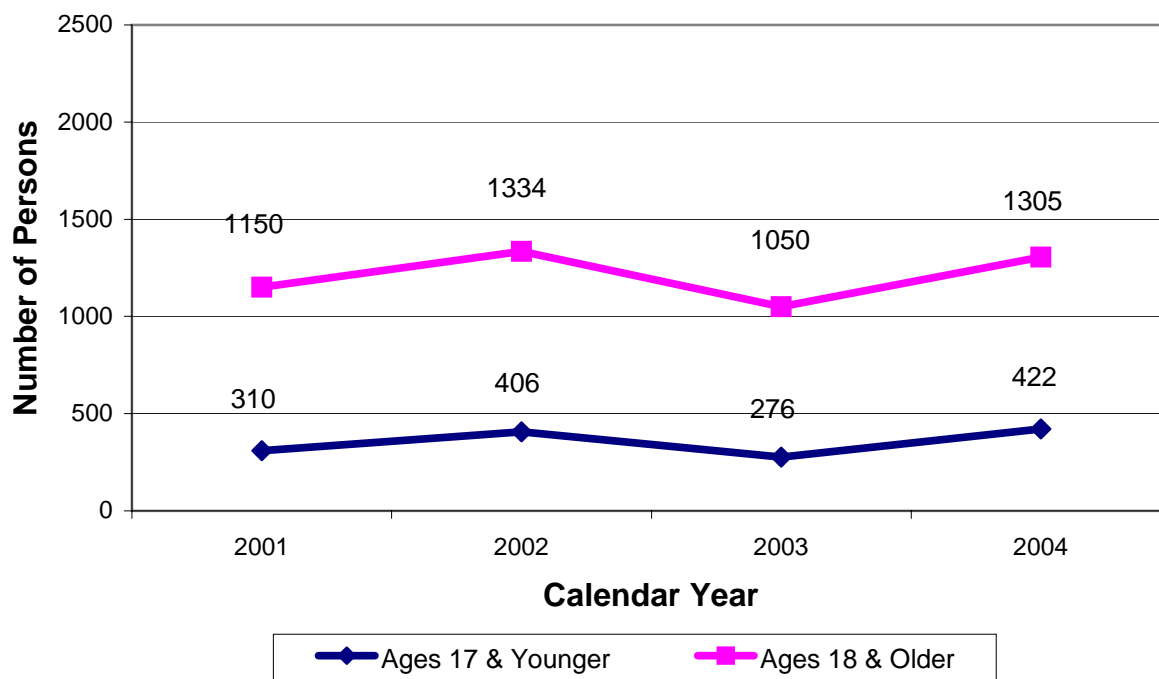
If we consider any mention of alcohol to include people who say they have used alcohol as a primary, secondary or tertiary substance or have a diagnosis of alcohol dependence or abuse, any alcohol use by adults decreased by four percent (4%) from 2,165 in 2001 to 2,085 in 2004. Adolescent use of alcohol increased by 25 percent from CY 2001 to 2004. See Table 4 below.

Table 4. Any Mention of Alcohol Use by those in AOD Treatment Services in Regional Human Service Centers in North Dakota



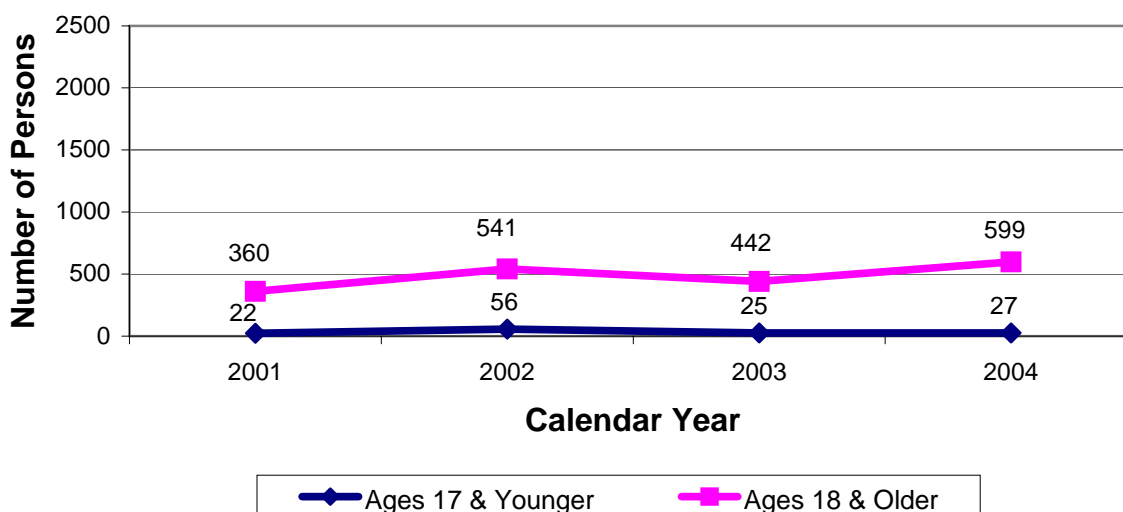
If we consider any mention of marijuana use, adolescent use increased by 36 percent going from 310 in CY 2001 to 422 adolescents users in CY 2004. Adult use increased by 13 percent from 1,156 in CY 2001 to 1,305 users in CY 2004. See Table 5 below.

Table 5. Any Mention of Marijuana Use and Increase/Decrease for those in AOD Treatment Service in Regional Human Service Centers in North Dakota



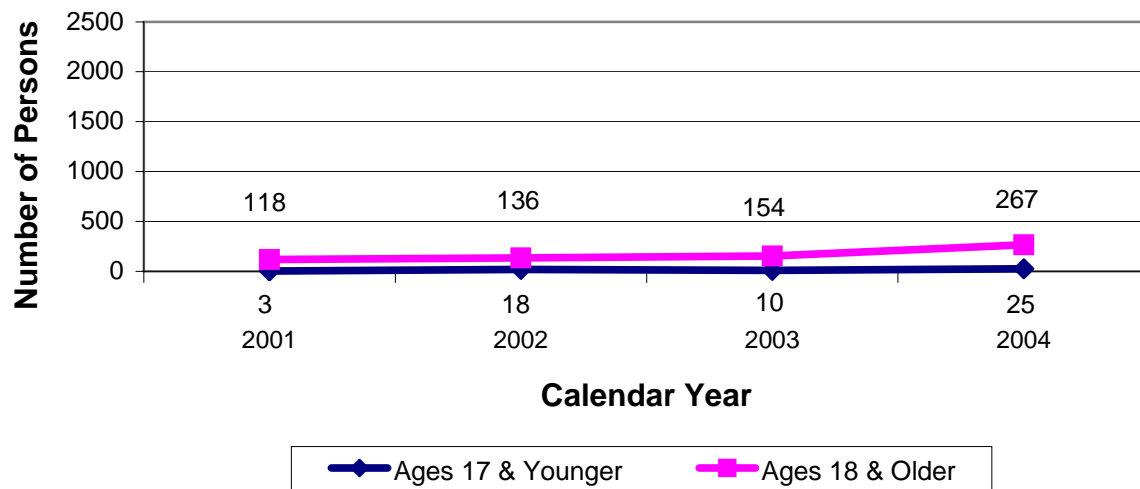
If we consider any mention of methamphetamine use, Table 6 indicates adolescent use increased by 23 percent (22 – 27) and adult use increased by 66 percent (360 - 599) from CY 2001 to 2004. The total of adolescent remains small at twenty-seven (27).

Table 6. Any Mention of Methamphetamine Use by Year for those receiving AOD Treatment Services in Regional Human Service Centers in North Dakota



If we consider any mention of amphetamine use, amphetamines had the greatest increase from CY 2001 to 2004. The total number of adolescents mentioning use of amphetamines increased by 733 percent, however the numbers are small increasing from three (3) in 2001 to twenty-four (24) in 2004. Adults mentioning any use of amphetamines increased by 126 percent (118 – 267) from CY 2001 to 2004.

Table 7. Any Mention of Amphetamine Use by Year for those receiving AOD Treatment Services in Regional Human Service Centers in North Dakota



Primary Substance Used by those receiving Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services delivered through Regional Human Services in North Dakota

TABLE 8.	CY 01		CY 02		CY 03		CY 04	
Substance	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None		0.00%		0.00%	62	3%	8	0.27%
Alcohol	1913	69.82%	1872	62.80%	1216	52%	1735	58.07%
Crack	4	0.15%	7	0.23%	4	0%	3	0.10%
Other Cocaine	13	0.47%	29	0.97%	21	1%	31	1.04%
Marijuana	565	20.62%	688	23.08%	469	20%	623	20.85%
Heroin/Morphine	9	0.33%	8	0.27%	7	0%	11	0.37%
Methadone		0.00%		0.00%	2	0%	1	0.03%
Codeine	5	0.18%	5	0.17%	2	0%	2	0.07%
D-Propoxyphene		0.00%		0.00%	1	0%	1	0.03%
Oxycodone	5	0.18%	10	0.34%	15	1%	23	0.77%
Meperidine HCl	2	0.07%	1	0.03%		0%		0.00%
Hydromorphone	2	0.07%	3	0.10%	1	0%		0.00%
Other Narcotic Analgesics	11	0.40%	8	0.27%	17	1%	20	0.67%
PCP or PCP Combinations		0.00%		0.00%		0%		0.00%
Methamphetamine	152	5.55%	272	9.12%	257	11%	336	11.24%
Amphetamine	33	1.20%	52	1.74%	76	3%	143	4.79%
Pentazocine	1	0.04%		0.00%		0%		0.00%
LSD	1	0.04%		0.00%	1	0%		0.00%
Other Hallucinogens		0.00%		0.00%	1	0%	3	0.10%
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)		0.00%	2	0.07%	1	0%	1	0.03%
Other Stimulants		0.00%	2	0.07%	1	0%	3	0.10%
Alprazolam (Xanax)	3	0.11%	1	0.03%		0%	6	0.20%
Chlordiazepoxide (Librium)		0.00%		0.00%		0%		0.00%
Diazepam (Valium)	1	0.04%	1	0.03%		0%		0.00%
Flurazepam (Dalmane)	2	0.07%	1	0.03%		0%		0.00%
Lorazepam (Ativan)		0.00%		0.00%		0%		0.00%
Triazolam (Halcion)		0.00%	1	0.03%		0%		0.00%
Secobarbital/Amobarbital		0.00%		0.00%		0%		0.00%
Methaqualone		0.00%	1	0.03%		0%		0.00%
Meprobamate (Miltown)		0.00%		0.00%		0%	1	0.03%
Diphenhydramine		0.00%		0.00%		0%		0.00%
Ethchlorvynol (Placidyl)	1	0.04%		0.00%		0%		0.00%
Diphenhydramine		0.00%		0.00%		0%		0.00%
Other Benzodiazepine	2	0.07%		0.00%	2	0%	1	0.03%
Other Non-Barbituate Sedatives		0.00%		0.00%		0%		0.00%
Other Tranquilizers		0.00%		0.00%		0%		0.00%
Other Sedatives		0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0%	2	0.07%
Clonazepam (Klonopin, Rivotril)	2	0.07%	1	0.03%		0%		0.00%
Aerosols		0.00%	3	0.10%	3	0%	7	0.23%
Nitrates	2	0.07%		0.00%		0%		0.00%
Other Inhalants	5	0.18%	3	0.10%	3	0%	5	0.17%
Anesthetics		0.00%		0.00%		0%		0.00%
Solvents	6	0.22%	2	0.07%		0%		0.00%
Other Drugs		0.00%	5	0.17%	166	7%	22	0.74%
Unknown		0.00%	2	0.07%		0%		0.00%
Total	2740	100%	2981	100%	2329	100%	2988	100%

Percent is within a given year

APPENDIX E

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS CURRENT STATUS REPORT

Appendix E

PRISONS DIVISION

	2003	2004
Number of offenders*	385	394
Average length of sentence including suspended portion/probation (in months)	46.6	40.9
Average length of incarceration ordered by a court to be served (in months)	24.6	24.6
Average actual time incarcerated for drug offenders** (in months)	19.4	19.3
Number of offenders court ordered to treatment	341	370
Number of offenders referred to chemical dependency treatment	343	392
Number of offenders completing chemical dependency treatment	232	220
Number of offenders currently pending for chemical dependency treatment	44	95
Number of offenders currently assigned to chemical dependency treatment	226	314
Number of offenders not completing chemical dependency treatment***	67	77

* Statistics are based on admissions for drug offenses for the year and exclude parole violators.

** Statistics are based on projected release date (good time or parole) effective at the end of the admission year.

*** Of the 2003 admissions, nine offenders were discharged while pending for chemical dependency treatment. Of the 2004 admissions, 10 were discharged while pending for chemical dependency treatment.

FIELD SERVICES DIVISION

SUPERVISION	2003	2004
Parole	272	291
Probation	918	1,020
Total	1,190	1,311

TREATMENT ORDERED	2003	2004
Parole	203	231
Probation	715	810
Total	918	1,041

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SUPERVISION IN YEARS	2003	2004
Parole	0.5	0.6
Probation	2.4	2.4

Field Services Division statistics are based on offenders beginning parole or probation status during 2003 and 2004.

NOTE:

Data for Field Services Division provided by Charles Placek, 328-6198.

Treatment data for Prisons Division provided by Denise Senger, 328-6113 and Michael Froemke, 328-6136.

Sentence data for Prisons Division provided by Patrick W. Foley, 328-6625.

APPENDIX F

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

ARREST STATISTICS

Attorney General

The current status of the number of arrests for violation of title 19 and the current enforcement efforts to combat unlawful drug trafficking and usage.

One of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation's missions is to enforce North Dakota laws concerning the manufacture, distribution, sale and possession of narcotics and controlled substances statewide. The BCI works towards accomplishing this mission through its thirteen regional offices covering the eastern, south central, northwestern, north central and southwestern regions of the state. The BCI's drug enforcement efforts focus on "street dealers" and their suppliers to reduce and deter the ever-increasing violence and other crimes related to drug sale and use within our cities/towns. Additionally, the BCI targets drug dealers and/or those who profit from the illegal drug trade. To coordinate multi-jurisdictional efforts, the BCI has assigned agents to serve as coordinators for eight of the nine narcotics task forces in North Dakota. The coordination emanating from these narcotics task forces provides the state of North Dakota with its greatest strength. Information is freely exchanged between the local and state jurisdictions and manpower and financial resources are shared to facilitate investigations of drug trafficking operations.

Enforcement Activities 2004-2005

- Partnered with the Highway Patrol, State Radio, and the National Guard to create a fusion center located at Fraine Barracks which receives and disseminates homeland security intelligence to the proper agencies. This center collaborates with the FBI's Field Intelligence Group (FIG), a regional fusion center for the entire upper Midwest. BCI assigned one agent to the fusion center.
- Supporting the concept of intelligence-driven investigations, developed a Post Seizure Analysis Team (PSAT) to help facilitate information sharing between task forces, analysts across the nation, and the northern border International Border Enforcement Teams (IBET). The PSAT will be a multi-agency team consisting of Border Patrol, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI), and the North Dakota Highway Patrol. The North Dakota Fusion Cell will also be incorporated into PSAT to provide support and investigative capabilities in the western part of North Dakota. BCI assigned one agent to the PSAT.
- Worked with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs and established a Safe Trails Task Force that will focus on narcotics enforcement in and around the state's Indian reservations. The FBI and the BIA will each assign an agent to the task force which will work in conjunction with the Metro Area Narcotics Task Force in Bismarck/Mandan.
- BCI presented the one-week Narcotic Investigation school. We are considering expanding this to two sessions per year.

- Meth summit in Minot.
- Seizures of British Columbia marijuana, ice, and crack cocaine continued to increase.
- Meth lab seizures decreased as a result of the vigilant efforts of the nine task forces, legislation regulating the sale of over-the-counter medications containing precursors for manufacturing, and the public's willingness to call law enforcement regarding suspicious activities.

Drug Enforcement Statistics

	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>
Arrests	1,964	1,758	1,532
Meth Labs	297	260	192

Community Education

	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>
Hours	683	342	175
People	15,988	10,444	7,034